THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the followipg terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
☞No subscription taken for less than six months
☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.
☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3094

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 27.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	2 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9
Three squares	5 00	7 00	12
¼ Column	6 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines. $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Professional Cards.

New Banking House.
Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.
They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.
Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA,	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

TEACHER WANTED.
A competent teacher wanted to teach the school at Buena Vista, Juniata township.—Early application desired.
GEORGE GARDILL, Sec'ry. Board of Directors of Juniata tp.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA
March 7,1863—1y.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
August 14 the 1863

Philadelphia Advertisements.

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.
BUSH & KURTZ,
(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Fancy Dry Goods,
No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.
ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.
March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,
Taylor & Hemphill,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.
COOPER, PARHAM & WORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER. R. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT C. P. SUESSEROTT
BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA,
March 6, 1863—1y.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE
JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.
March 6, 1863.—1y

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6,—1y.

P. A. REED,
HAS ON HAND
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS
A FULL SUPPLY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

The following article comes to us bearing post mark, Cumberland Md. We would gladly have given it a place in our column last week but it came just one day too late. Articles that are to appear in the School Column must reach this place one week previous to the issue.

We would say to the writer, let us hear from you again. We are glad that you have finally concluded to become a contributor to our column, and hope that others may follow your example. Come, teachers, wake up and give us your helping hand in this work.—ED.

LONDONDERRY, FEB. 3, 1864.

FRIEND SYNTAX:

Through accident I happened to see the "*Inquirer*," containing the proceedings of the County Institute with "*School marm in the back ground.*" The *lady* seems to speak rather dolorously of the Institute. She has a poor opinion of the teachers that were assembled, inasmuch as they would have made creditable loungers at the "groceries," and anywhere else but at the Institute. Also if there had been some experienced teachers like himself, (I beg her pardon) herself, present, things would have gone on finely. But she "was the person after whom so many inquiries were made," and because she was absent, we sincerely hope the County Superintendent will act upon her recommendations and *be careful* to remember *her* in marking certificates next fall.

I suppose he, (there, what an abominable memory I have) she has been among the loungers at some period of her *wise* life, since she purports to know so much about it. Seeing, you know, *is knowing.* In her opinion the teachers assembled, and the teachers *not assembled*, in which latter class she figures very prominently, thought they knew so much, that it would have been well to have some of the "*wise 'uns*" to teach them how little they do know. We would have her understand that this is our opinion exactly, and, further, we believe implicitly in that old saying "charity should always begin at home."

Poor School marm! What a pity that you were not present to improve the teachers with your valuable knowledge and pomposity! Then perhaps one evil would have been remedied, there would have been so much to interest and attract the attention of the teachers at the institute, that we would have had no lounging and through your energy many of our "*long resolutions*" might have been made much more precise and pointed. On the whole, I think we had a very good meeting the weather being unfavorable and *Schoolmarm* absent. I am very sorry, and no doubt the teachers present will concur with me, that Schoolmarm got into such a wrong understanding in relation to the manner in which the association was conducted, and I sincerely hope she will use all means to get out of the delusion.

Friend Simon, I am pleased to sign myself as that out of the way place.

LONDONDERRY.

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

Teachers, I suppose you all know the high and noble position you occupy, the ministry excepted there being none higher. To succeed in it, you must make your School room pleasant and attractive. How many of you have ever tried to make your School rooms pleasant? Have you ever thought that it is your work more than that of your pupils? That upon yourself depends in a great measure the success of your school. If you are cross and crabbed, you may depend upon it your scholars will be so too.—But if you exercise a cheerful disposition, enter your school room with a smiling countenance, greeting your pupils with a kind "good morning," you will soon be surrounded with a group all smiles with love and happiness. You must make your recitations interesting, if you take the book and ask the questions in a manner showing that you take no interest in it, your pupils will answer in the same dull manner, but awaken an interest, excite your pupils to investigation and original thought and your work is accomplished. To make models of your pupils, you must be a model yourself. Never enter the school room, without having first paid due attention to your person, and never permit your pupils to be in school with hands unwashed or hair uncombed. Be firm in your government and when after due deliberation you have fixed upon a standard of rule carry it out to the letter, remembering in all your administration that no privilege should be granted to one that all cannot enjoy. UNION TP.

HOW DICK TOOK THE TURKEYS.—A story is told of Dick, a darkey in Kentucky, who is a notorious thief, so vicious in this respect that all the thefts in the neighborhood were charged to him. On one occasion Mr. Jones, a neighbor of Dick's master, called and said that Dick must be sold out of that part of the country, for he had stolen all his (Jones') turkeys. Dick's master could not think so. The two, however, went into the field where Dick was at work, and accused him of the disputed theft. "You stole Mr. Jones' turkeys," said the master. "No I didn't massa," responded Dick. The master persisted.

"Well," at length said Dick, "I'll tell you, massa, I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last night I went across Mr. Jones' pasture, and I seed one of your rails on de fence, so I brought home de rail, and confound it, when I come to look dar was nine turkeys on de rail."

The doctors are recommending whiskey both as a cure and preventive of diptheria. The remedy will be immensely popular.

(From the Patriot and Union Jan. 13th.)

STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

The following statement was presented to the Senate yesterday, by the Democratic members, who asked that it might be entered on the Journal, and so become a part of the proceedings.—This privilege, always accorded in parliamentary bodies, was refused by the Jacobins of the Senate, for the reason, we presume, that it clearly establishes the falsity of the position they have assumed. We commend it to our readers as a clear and unanswerable vindication of the course of Democratic Senators. Having sworn to support the Constitution, they cannot yield to a revolutionary proceeding, which sets at defiance both law and precedent:

The undersigned Senators beg leave to submit the following statement, in vindication of their action during the present contest for the Speakership of the Senate:

In many respects this contest has no precedent in the history of the Commonwealth. Its importance to those parties anxious for legislation as well as to those engaged in the struggle, seems to justify, if it does not demand, a fair statement of the case for the consideration of the public.

The Senate is composed of thirty-three members. Thirty-two were present at the time fixed in the Constitution for their meeting, and one a prisoner of war in the rebel States. Of those present at the previous balloting for Speaker, sixteen are Democrats and sixteen are Republicans. Before the Senate met on the 5th inst., each party held a caucus and nominated a candidate for Speaker and Clerk. A number of ballots were had up to the adjournment on Friday last, for Speaker which resulted in a tie vote each time.

The Republicans anticipating, before the Senate met, this result, conceived the idea of retaining their friends in office by adhering to the party organization of the preceding session under the plea that the Senate has a "perpetual organization," and to carry out their schemes, the last Speaker took the chair, called the Senate to order, the returns of the election of Senators were read, the clerks were directed to call the roll and the Speaker announced that the Senators elect would come forward and be qualified. The four new Democratic Senators presented a written protest against the right of a Speaker of the past session to qualify them before he is elected and duly qualified himself. Still by taking the oath of office in that manner, and their names, were placed upon the roll, and their right to vote unquestioned, which would not have been the case had they declined to qualify at that time. A resolution was then offered, and unanimously adopted, to proceed to an election for Speaker, and a number of unsuccessful ballots were taken under the resolution.

The Republican Senators, finding it impossible to elect their late Speaker proceeded to force an acknowledgment of their "perpetual organization," by introducing many matters of legislation distinct from that pertaining to the required annual organization of the Senate, and the sixteen Democratic Senators voted against such improper proceeding, and defeated it. Thus the contest continued during the session of last week; and how much longer it will continue no one seems disposed to foretell.

This conflict of opinion between Senators should be adjusted at the earliest possible moment, and when the Republican side of the Senate scoff at any compromise they must submit to the laws and precedents which have directed all past organizations of this body or be regarded as usurpers of place and power—disregarding alike the acts of their predecessors, the organic law and the best interests of the State.

The ninth section of article first of the Constitution says: "Each house shall choose a speaker and other officers." This is imperative and has never been disregarded until now by this attempt of the Republican officers to hold over. The words "each house are repeated in the Constitution several times, and mean each branch of the Legislature. This "house" is composed of old and new members and it was not intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor claimed by any previous Senate, that old officers should preside over a new Senate and new members. The Constitution does not say that "each house" shall choose its Speaker annually, but that is its meaning, and such has been the practice under it for seventy odd years.

To divest this novel plea of "perpetual organization" of every pretence of right or custom on the part of its authors, the Senate Journals have been carefully examined back to the year 1794, and the result of the examination is stated briefly as follows:

From 1794 to 1864 *no late Speaker has ever attempted to qualify new Senators, and no Speaker has administered an oath to any Senators elect until qualified as Speaker himself.* At every annual meeting of the Senate, all the officers were elected or re-elected or qualified in due form by the new Speaker.

From 1794 to 1864, *the chair was always vacant during ballotings for Speaker*, and the Journals show that the successful candidate "*took the chair*," and was "*conducted to it*" by other Senators, made his acknowledgments, and invited some old Senator to qualify him.

From 1794 to 1864, all the Senators voted for Speaker in alphabetical order, without the official designation, except in 1825, when Thomas Burnside voted as "late Speaker;" but he was not a candidate for re-election.

From 1794 to 1825, in the Journals made up during the annual organizations of the Senate, he is designated as "late Speaker," and from that time to the present he is designated as "Speaker," until the motion to proceed to elect a Speaker prevails, when he is referred to as "having vacated the chair."

In several instances there was a number of ballots for Speaker, some of which were a tie, the chair always vacant, and the late Speaker voting with other Senators in alphabetical order. In 1842 there were thirty-five ballots for Speaker, and much time consumed by the contest. During the struggle several efforts were made to elect a Speaker pro tempore, even for a few hours, but they were unsuccessful.

In 1838 is the only instance on record of a late Speaker entertaining any motion not strictly pertaining to the organization, and that was in relation to contested seats, but when the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker, Mr. Penrose vacated the chair. He was re-elected on the first ballot, and "took the chair" again.

In 1855, on the fourth day, and on the twenty-seventh ballot, a Speaker was chosen. The late Speaker was the successful candidate. He did not occupy the chair, nor attempt to qualify the eleven new Senators present. They were qualified by the Speaker elected, after he was qualified himself.

In every election of Speaker the clerks have acted as tellers, except in 1814, when a Senator was named to act as one of the tellers, and, judging from the Journals, they have conducted the election as presiding officers.

In 1801, 1813, and 1819, the Speakers resigned their offices near the close of the session, in these words:

"The Speaker reminds the Senate that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate is the person appointed by the Constitution to exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified; that the time for which he was elected Senator will expire immediately preceding the day of the general election; and that this office of Speaker will expire accordingly at the same time; that from a consideration of these circumstances, the propriety of electing a Speaker who may continue in that office, until the meeting of the next General Assembly in December next, is evident."

From this language, and from the practice of those men who framed the constitutional provisions referred to, it is very evident that no Speaker, whether he held over, or was re-elected for the vacation, *has been or can be the Speaker of the Senate after the meeting of the General Assembly.*

Every Legislature has been considered independent of the preceding one, and has invariably elected "its Speaker and other officers," as directed by the Constitution. It has been left for the Republican Senators of this session to make the discovery, that a "political necessity," under the cloak of "perpetual organization," will justify an unprecedented and dangerous usurpation for the sake of a few petty offices.

From this examination of the Journal, back nearly to the date of the adoption of the Constitution, it is ascertained that the Democratic Senators have all the precedents—nearly one hundred in number—to justify their course in this contest, whilst the Republican Senators cannot point to a single case since 1794 to justify theirs.

And in view of the constitutional requirements referred to, and the precedents for so long a period in the history of the State, there is but one proper and incontestible course to be pursued by Senators upon this floor, and that is, to be guided by the law and the experience of the past, and resist all violations of the one, and innovations of the other, firmly and fearlessly to the end.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to renew, as a basis upon which to organize the Senate, the proposition made in open Senate on their behalf by the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on the second day of the session, viz: That the Republican Senators shall select the first office in the gift of the Senate, the Democratic Senators the second, and so alternately, through the list. [Signed]

Wm. Henkins,	Geo. H. Bucher.
Wm. Kinzey,	John C. Smith,
Hiester Clymer,	A. Hiestand Glatz,
Chas. L. Lamberton,	H. B. Beardslee,
George W. Stein,	John Latta,
Berd. Reilly,	Wm. A. Wallace,
J. B. Stark,	Wm. McSherry,
D. B. Montgomery,	C. M. Donovan.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.—At a meeting of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on Wednesday evening, January 13, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, representing upwards of 254,000 Democrats of the State, approve of the course of the Democratic Senators in their vindication of their constitutional rights, against the usurpations of the Republican Senators, and that they trust they will adhere in their course until the Senate is organized in a constitutional manner, and in accordance with the precedents of the Senate for seventy years.

SETTLED AT LAST.—There have been a great many astute speculations respecting the hole through which John Morgan escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus. The message of Governor Tod puts an end to the vexed question. His Excellency announces that John Morgan escaped THROUGH A MISUNDERSTANDING. This is official. We, of course, give it up.

Novel suit.—A stage proprietor of New York who lost fifty horses by glanders, contracted from a shed adjoining his stables, erected by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the shelter of their diseased animals, has just recovered $5,000 damages in an action against the latter.

☞The New York *Times* denounces the attempt made by some radicals to place the negroes on an equality with white men, by giving them the elective franchise. It warns them that such actions will create a reaction at the North which is not prepared to recognize negro equality, and give prodigious strength to the rebellion.

☞More shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were used in all the battles that Napoleon ever fought.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. McClellan to President Lincoln, is found in the official report of the former, directed to be published by resolution of Congress. It was written seven days after the battles of the Peninsula in the summer of 1862, and contains some excellent advice to Mr. Lincoln, which would have been well for the country had it been acted on by the Administration:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC
"HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 8, '62.

"MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties.—These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart.

"Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State.

"The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency.

"This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband, under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

"A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

"Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

"The policy of the government must be supported by concentration of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

"In carrying out any system of policy which you may form you will require a commander-in-chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior.

"I may be on the brink of eternity, and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN."

WE should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. With in virtue truth and Almighty [illegible] will save us alike from rashness and despair.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
JOHN PALMER, Assistant.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to the long established custom of the Democratic party a meeting will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of Court, 8th February, inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State convention as well as to discuss the present momentous condition of the country. All conservative citizens opposed to the radical and revolutionary schemes of the abolitionists are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Ch. Co. Committee.

☞We call especial attention to the following notice. We hope that so laudable an undertaking will meet with success. We should like to see a full turn out to hear the Rev. Dr. Reily.

LECTURE.

A lecture will be delivered in the Methodist Church, in this place, on Wednesday evening next, by Rev. J. McKendree Reily, D. D. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to the library of the Methodist Sabbath School. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets can be procured at any of the stores or hotels.

The Prospect.

Mr. Lincoln, like Mrs. Partington, never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. For weeks it was heralded throughout the country that he was going to write a letter which was to be the "Key note to the Presidential campaign." It was to be a sort of political oil with which to smooth the troubled waters. Well, it appeared, and straightway gold advanced and stocks tumbled! The bankers do not look upon his negro balm as a sovereign remedy for national ills. The northern people have but one heart, and its first pulsations are felt in Wall Street. All the nobler emotions of the human heart—all reason—all judgment, is there stifled by the golden bolus that quenches all qualms of conscience, while it suffocates the national soul. Not in India, where the true believer throws himself under the advancing wheels of Juggernaut, nor in Japan, where the No-Kamis are addicted to the solitary vice of hari-kari, does one find in the national idolatry so much that is contemptible, so much that is dishonorable, as in the wild hunt and blind worship of the "almighty dollar" in the free states of the Union. All transactions, all measures, even philanthropy itself, is subject to the gauge of this Procrustean Idol. Of a project it is seldom inquired—is it honorable? but often, will it pay?

Scarcely a step has been taken in this miserable war, by the party in power, that has not been justified in the minds of the people by this sordid consideration, even to the employment of negroes as soldiers at two dollars less per month than whites. Now let Mr. Chase, whose brain is as fertile as if he had leathered his head with bird lime instead of bear's grease, originate some project, by which he can show the New York bankers how it will pay to keep the wheels of the Abolition-sedition-confiscation-emancipation cars greased, and they will keep the National Locomotive labeled "Negro," with sufficient head of steam on to carry it through or "burst her boiler." The philosophy of her politicians, the theology of her divines, and the morals of her citizens, all blend in harmony with the advice of Iago to Cassio: "put money in thy purse." This national sin is expressed in one word—*materialism*—and is entailed upon us by the canting, sniveling, whining vagabonds, who were spawned from the May Flower in 1620, upon the shores of New England. Not satisfied with the work of Luther or King James, they set themselves up as more holy in their faith, even as they now profess more *loyalty* than their neighbors. Their pernicious and glaring self-aggrandizement, under the garb of religion, has demoralized the head, permeated the limbs, and corrupted the heart of the nation. This war may be traced directly to the spirit of New England, which, through constant, persistent agitation in pulpit, press, and hustings, has led the honest, unsuspecting public to believe that the form of civilization at the South was antagonistic to that of the North that black slavery was injurious to free white labor: that the latter *increased* the wealth of the nation while the former *decreased* it. The long list of figures extracted from the census tables, published in the Helper Book, which attempted to prove that the hay crop of the North was more valuable than the cotton crop of the South, is an illustration of their plausible lying philosophy. The people now see, alas, too late, that it is not the aggregate product of the people that constitutes real wealth, but the surplus. It was in this that the South was richer than the North, not in the array of big figures.

But we have fearfully digressed—it was not our intention to write a homily on puritanism. Mr. Lincoln has written his great letter, and the barometer in Wall Street goes down. This, as every body knows, indicates the judgment of the moneyed men on the weight of Mr. Lincoln's position. The policy the President proposes won't pay. It makes the future dark, darker! But this is only temporary, they will recover. It is now too late to recede, until the final crash comes. Mr. Chase has already involved them so greatly in the success of his schemes that they must continue to support him or fall. He calls for a large special loan, they will obey, they dare not refuse, or he will issue some new form of paper promises to pay—some interest bearing note to usurp the bank circulation. In the mean time the national debt is increasing at a rate unprecedented in the annals of nations. It has now reached the figure of 3,000,000,000 of dollars, and the war increases it at least $2,000,000 per day. What a prospect for our farmers, our mechanics, our land holders and tenants! This is the price we pay for the costly experiment of war, and every dollar of it comes out of the labor and sweat of the poor. If they would escape the continuance of this burden let them see to it that this war is stopped and the Abolitionists hurled from power and place.

"The Wood Regiment."

The "Wood Regiment," from Bedford township, made its appearance on last Wednesday a week. Twenty seven loads filed into town, in regular order and solid column; and marched single file, to the residence of the Rev. Henry Heckerman, where they drew up in line and "grounded arms." We rather suspect the reverend gentleman's parishioners have *warm* feelings toward him—or else, intend that he shall have *warm* feelings towards them. The sight of so much generosity is "good for sore eyes," in these "degenerate days."

☞There is a project on foot to connect the Western Maryland Rail Road with the Connellsville Rail Road, which deserves consideration at the hands of the citizens of Bedford county. If this road is constructed, it will pass through Bedford and, probably, follow the Raystown Branch of the Juniata to its source—where, it is said, it will cross the Mountain without a tunnel. If our enterprising citizens lay hold of the matter in earnest, it will be put through. It would be the most advantageous road to the citizens of this county that could possibly be built.

☞It will be seen by the call of the Chairman of the Democratic county committee, that the customary meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county will be held at the Court House, on next Monday evening. Turn out, and elect delegates to the State Convention. Let us make one more effort to overthrow the usurpations of the Abolitionists, and restore the government of our fathers.

☞Captains W. W. Anderson, Thomas H. Lyons, and Solomon Metzger are, at the time we write, on a visit to their friends in Bedford. They are all gallant officers, and, we understand, have all gone in for three years more, or during the war. They have all seen much service, and, judging from appearances, they are not of the class who shirk their duties. We heartily wish them success and hope they all may be "Generals in the army."

☞We enjoyed the hospitality of our friend L. N. Fyan, Esq., at his residence in Juniata township, on Friday last. A more clever and accommodating gentleman we have never met. We hope "Uncle Louis" will forgive us this public notice, and accept the sincere thanks, both for himself and family, of all who were present from Bedford on that occasion.

☞The President has just issued his order for another draft of 500,000 men. It will come off on the tenth of March next. Now the Curtin men can sing:

"We're coming Father Abraham three hundred dollars more."

☞A portion of the 55th Penn'a. Regiment arrived here on Saturday evening last. We understand that the men and officers have nearly all re-enlisted. The boys that we have seen are all in fine spirits and looking well.

☞Captain Joseph Filler of the 55th Penn'a. Regiment is at home from South Carolina. He is looking finely and has been commissioned for three years more. The Captain is a good officer and is well liked by his men.

☞Our correspondents from the army of the Potomac, and "East of the mountains" will excuse us for not publishing their communications this week. They will appear in our next.

☞Hon. A. H. Coffroth will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents, received by this office.

From the New York Times.

Truths Plainly Stated.

Every repulse inflicted on us, even though it be by no means a decisive victory, assists in this, merely by lengthening out our operations.—The loss of the battle of Chickamauga added three or four months to the length of the campaign of Tennessee' and left us unquestionably, even at the end of that period, less advanced than we should have been if it had either been won or had never been fought. The loss of Knoxville would probably cause the absorption of the most precious months of next spring in its recapture, leaving us with the work on which we now hope to enter as soon as the campaign opens, still untouched. The loss of a few months may seem to many persons a small matter, and there was a time when it was so; but that time is passed. Delay is now telling against us almost as heavily as defeats. Our debt has reached a point at which every million that is added to it begins to press; and millions are being added to it, we need hardly say, in an increasing ratio. So that putting aside the loss of life, it is strategically almost as bad for us to lose a month as to lose a battle.

These considerations, too, keep up the Rebel credit abroad, facilitate the creation of companies and purchase of steamers for the purpose of running the blockade, and intensify the eagerness of the cotton speculators.

To get all we can, and keep what we get, is now not only our great duty, but has become a stern necessity.

From the New York Express.

Remarkable Republican Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The two remarkable Republican speeches of Spaulding, of Ohio, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on the Confiscation act, are now in full before the public. Both go for a system of land confiscation South, the like of which the history of the world shows not, nor that of Sylla and Marius, nor that of the Normans, nor that of the Russians over Poland. If they have their way, the whole civilized world would cry out with horror against American barbarism. The worst of this sort of speech making, however, is that it runs "the Rebel machine" in Richmond, and oils it well. They are printed and reprinted in the Rebel press, in order to demonstrate to the South that their only hope is in prolonged and everlasting war, or, that as long as confiscating radicalism reigns North, the South has no chance but to fight.—Such speeches, from such men, add from 25,000 to 50,000 men to Jeff. Davis, and are the causes of death to thousands and thousands of our soldiers, because they leave the Southerners no hope but in arms.

Mr. Stevens arrived at his universal land confiscation by the round-about route, that the Southern people have lost all their character as an American people, or as a part of the country, and that they are now nothing to us but foreigners, *hostes*, enemies,—and hence, that hereafter, as we subject them, we have a right to do with them, exactly, what we please, and confiscate them, or kill them, or enslave them even, as the Romans, Greeks, and Egyptians did their prisoners of war. Their lives, when subject, become our *property*, and we have a right to do with that *life* as we please. Mr. Stevens overlooked all the law of God and man, the law of God, as written out in the New Testament, and the laws of man, as written out in the universal law, as the law of nations.

It can be scarcely supposed that any *civilized* man, or earnest man, really entertains these opinions—in this era of Christianity, 1864—but, nevertheless, such opinions are repromulgated, as before the era of Christ. If the Southrons were to us as foreigners only, the civilized world would look with affright upon the barbarism, that would universally confiscate all landed property, and take it away for ever, from innocent wives and innocent children; but there is in our war a *passion* never before known in the world, and that is the *passion* of Abolitionism, to put down the white race South forever, and to give the black race uncontrolled dominion over that white race there.—This is a decision in the abolition mind, beyond all reason or logic, and it comes, not from a mob, but from the pulpit, the college, &c. It is the philosophy of Mirabeau, Voltaire, Murat, Danton and Robespierre, reinaugurated in our States, and it has a powerful hold upon all the New England politicians.—No reason can stop it, for it is a power exalted far above all reason.

Mob Law.

A party of soldiers from New York State, who had been attending Gov. Curtin's inauguration, were detained a few hours at Sunbury in consequence of the trains not connecting.—While there they got drunk and were led by some resident rascals to assault the office of the Sunbury *Democrat*. After doing much injury to the materials of the office, and in a most cowardly and cruel manner beating the owner of the building, they retreated to several Saloons, where they destroyed whatever they could put their hands on. Their conduct is severely condemned by the Sunbury *American*, a Republican paper. The outrage was not only cowardly but infamous. The *Democrat* is one of the ablest and most patriotic papers in the State, and its editor is one of the most efficient members of our State Legislature, whose election is a most emphatic endorsement of his correct principles.

The editor offers $100 reward for the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage. We esteem this as useless, for, up to this time, Gov. Curtin has promptly pardoned every miscreant convicted of destroying private property or committing gross assaults for political reasons. Of course the Governor who does that is no better than other rascals, yet the knowledge of this fact does not protect private rights. We have ever been an advocate of the close observance of law, but if it is understood that the Governor of the State will pardon every scoundrel who may destroy property or commit personal assaults for political reasons, then we say: Democrats, as no law is left to you, protect yourselves if harm is threatened, arm and fortify sufficiently to prevent unlawful injury.

The destruction of a printing office is generally if not universally a pecuniary benefit to the editor, for as the insult is intended more for his party and its principles than to him, he is invariably more than remunerated by the aroused energies of his friends in his behalf. But if types are to be destroyed with impunity for being used to utter Democratic doctrines, tongues will soon be made to share the same fate, and then no man will dare talk politics unless he gabs Abolition. Of course that is a state of affairs that will not be submitted to; and nobly, therefore, will every party act who will hold its opponents all individually responsible for outrages upon private property, and who, if the law fails to protect them WILL MANFULLY PROTECT THEMSELVES by giving kind for kind. We say, never go beyond the law for redress unless you cannot obtain that sacred right of a freeman through your courts, A corrupt Executive as well as coward mobs must be taught to respect the lawful rights of honest men. Do it only in a legal manner if you can attain it in that way, but whatever be—DO IT.—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞That exceedingly "loyal" official, ex-Provost Marshal Fish, of Baltimore, has been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, charged with misconduct in office, involving fraud and corruption.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE:

Since my last, Gov. Curtin has been re-inaugurated, the Inauguration Ball has come off and the Legislature has failed to elect a State Treasurer. These are the most notable events that have occurred during the last week. The inauguration was not so well attended as had been anticipated, owing partly to the inclemency of the weather, partly to the fact that Curtin had but few new appointments to make and partly to the waning confidence of the public in the State and National Administrations. Quite a number of furloughed soldiers were present during the inaugural ceremonies; the platform, in front of the capitol, was hung about with regimental flags, some of them very much torn and defaced in battle; after the delivery of the inaugural address a salute was fired and in the evening there was a fine display of fire works. There was but little enthusiasm, the noise made by the faithful Curtinians, being simply and purely mechanical. In fact the Democracy of old Bedford generally exhibit much more enthusiasm in their county mass meetings, than was shown by these devotees of Shoddy, on this occasion of the re-elevation of their chief to the chair of the Executive.

The Abolition Senators, though claiming that the Senate is organized and in working order, failed, on the day fixed for the election of State Treasurer, to meet with the House, and the result is that a law fixing another day for that election, will have to be passed before a successor to the present efficient and worthy incumbent, Mr. McGrath, can be chosen. This action, or rather failure to act, on the part of the Abolition Senators, proves that they know and feel that they are wrong in the position they have assumed in regard to the organization of the Senate. Had they been satisfied of the correctness of their position, they would of course have met in joint convention with the House and elected Mr. Moore, the Abolition nominee for State Treasurer.

The Senate imbroglio still continues. The Abolition Senators have had it in their power, from the very first day of the session, to elect a Speaker. But they are resolved to have all or nothing, to have every office in the gift of the Senate, from Speaker to paster and folder, and hence they reject the proposition of the Democrats to give them (the Abolitionists) the Speaker and to alternate the remainder of the offices between the two parties. The responsibility for the failure of the Senate to organize, is therefore, upon the shoulders of the Abolition Senators. Let them answer it to their constituents.

There is some talk here about the possibility of the prorgation of the Legislature by the Governor. I doubt whether his Excellency will undertake to do this, but if he should, the people will understand that he does it merely in order to secure to his party the office in the Senate. More anon, if not prorogued. B. F. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1864.

Mr. Assistant Editor:

As your senior is rather busily engaged to-day in his legislative duties, he has requested me to write you the latest.

This morning I was shown what purported to be the resignation of Major Harry White, the absent Senator from the Indiana and Armstrong district. There is a good deal of suspicion as to its genuineness; but, I suppose, it will be considered by the Senator who presumes to be Speaker, genuine enough to base upon it a warrant for a new election. The Democratic Senators have made a noble stand for the right, and if they do not succeed, in the end, in obtaining the organization of the Senate, they will have the satisfaction to know that they have acted consistently and in accordance with precedent as well as their own solemn convictions of duty. Their firmness saved a great humiliation to the State; it prevented the Abolitionists from carrying out the scheme announced by Governor Curtin in his message, to repudiate the honest debts of the Commonwealth. Had the Democratic Senators yielded the organization to their opponents, the interest on the State Debt would have been paid in paper instead of gold, the credit of the State seriously damaged, and the plighted faith of the Commonwealth treacherously and disgracefully broken. Nor are the Democratic members of the House less to be thanked for their heroic opposition to this iniquitous measure. The matter came up for consideration in the House, on Friday last. Able speeches, setting forth the enormity of repudiation, were made by Messrs. Barger, Sharpe, Pershing and Hakes, all of whom are Democrats. The Abolitionists were all in favor of repudiation. But many of them admit their utter defeat in the debate upon the question in the House, and acknowledge their doubts as to the justice and propriety of the measure. Mr. Pershing's speech upon this subject, was one of the ablest arguments I have ever listened to. The vigor of its logic completely disconcerted and disarmed the gentlemen on the other side of the House.

Harrisburg has been quite gay during the last few weeks. The weather has been unusually fine and one hardly realizes that we are in the midst of mid-winter. Places of amusement are having a full run, the inimitable Sam. Sanford holding forth with his splendid troupe, at his old theatre, are drawing crowded houses every night. Sanford is always ahead of every thing in his line, and whilst his performances are interesting and amusing in an extraordinary degree, there is nothing improper, or immodest allowed, and the most fastidious can go to his theatre and enjoy a hearty laugh without any shock to their taste. If any of your readers travel this way, they will find very pleasant pastime at Sanford's.

But I am transgressing on your space. If the editor says so, you may hear from me again.

SIGISMUND.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Jan. 22—6t Kings Co., New York.

For the Gazette.

BEDFORD, Feb. 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

The following article appeared in the *Inquirer* in its last issue:

"Last week we called attention to the Ladies branch of the Sanitary Commission in this place.—Since then we learn that by some authority or other these philanthropic ladies, whose charity and loyalty are synonymous, have been excluded from the Court House, their usual place of meeting. By whose authority is this? We would like to know. These ladies have been laboring month after month to prepare material to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers in the field and hospital, and this is too much patriotism for somebody connected with the Court House."

Inasmuch as the above is calculated to create a bad impression against persons "connected with the Court House," and as it was no doubt written for that purpose—without regard to truth—allow me to give a few *facts* about the matter. The ladies connected with the Sanitary Commission met every Wednesday in the Grand Jury room. The Commissioners, who have the sole control of the Public Buildings, not only never objected to those meetings, but approved of them; and never, to the knowledge of any one "connected with the Court House," were they "interrupted." Mr. Agnew made the fire regularly for them. On New Year's week the Auditors met in the Grand Jury room and on Wednesday of that week Mr. A. made another room comfortable for the reception of the ladies. On the Wednesday following he was unable, by sickness, to attend as usual, and sent his son to prepare the room, who not finding the cellar key in its proper place, went away without making fire. A few ladies came, who finding the door locked, went into the Prothonotary's office, and told Mr. Shannon, who volunteered to have the fire made at once. The ladies thanked him, and went away, saying that likely there would be no meeting that day.—Since then I understand they meet elsewhere.

These are substantially, and specifically the *facts* in the case, and can easily be proven should they be contradicted. The public will judge how unpatriotically "these philanthropic ladies have been excluded from the Court House, their usual place of meeting." Yours, &c.,

"COURT HOUSE."

"Soldiers' Friends."

The condition of Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, is a disgrace to the State, according to the testimony of gentlemen of the highest respectability. We are informed that the volunteers, returned on furloughs, are "sticking in the mud," in that locality, deeper than they did at Fredericksburg; and that many of them, rather than inhabit Camp Curtin, actually lay, at nights, upon the pavements and on the steps of the Executive Department.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Rex, of the House of Representatives, felt it his duty to offer a resolution in the House, to the effect that the military authorities should make arrangements suitable to the proper accommodation of the soldiers, during their stay in the city, "and thereby wipe out the disgrace to our soldiers which the neglect to do so had imposed upon them." This was more than Abolition "loyalty" could stand; so Mr. Smith, of Chester, moved to strike out all of the resolution, after the word city. Mr. Smith, by his motion, held that such treatment of our soldiers was no disgrace at all.

Mr. B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, however, placed the whole subject in its proper position, by offering the following substitute:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inquire into the condition of Camp Curtin, and also what arrangements have been made by the authorities for the reception of the volunteers returning from the war, and to report the same to this House.

This placed the Abolitionists in a dilemma, from which, though they squirmed and wriggled a great deal, they could not escape. A very animated debate sprang up, in which several gentlemen participated, among others, Mr. John D. Watson, of this city, who, we are informed, declared that he would vote against the resolution "all the time." But, when the yeas and nays were finally called, Mr. Watson was missing; his courage, at the critical moment, deserted him, and when the Democrats moved a call of the House, in order to bring Mr. Watson to the test, and make him either redeem or forfeit his word, the Abolitionists, in order to shelter him, voted down the call. The debate, we learn, was quite spicy, Mr. Meyers sustaining his resolution in a speech of much spirit and cogency. There was no loophole, however, through which hypocrisy could escape, so the Abolitionists had to come square up to the work; and the result was that Mr. Meyers' resolution passed by a vote of 86 yeas, nays none.—*Age.*

The Returned Volunteers.

PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The treatment of the volunteers lately returned on furlough, by the State authorities, was under discussion in the House of Representatives on Thursday last. Complaint having been made by several members that the proceedings furnished by our reporter and published in yesterday morning's paper, were deficient and failed to do justice, we proceed to correct the error and make them as full as the material furnished us will permit:

Mr. REX, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution, which was twice read, viz:

WHEREAS, Many of the Pennsylvania volunteers are now and have been compelled to pass through Harrisburg on their way home to their families and friends after an absence of nearly three years, during which time they have been compelled to undergo great hardships and privations, while battling for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union; and to the disgrace of the constituted authorities many of these patriotic soldiers have been unable to find lodging and rations at Camp Curtin, or elsewhere, during the time they have been compelled to remain here, particularly the 7th Pa. cavalry, Col. Wm. Sipes commanding, who came into this city on Tuesday night last, and up to this time have not been furnished accommodations such as a patriotic and grateful government should have prepared for them, particularly when those in authority boast of their great friendship for the soldier; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the military authorities of the State should immediately make arrangements for the reception, lodging and boarding of all returning volunteers during their temporary stay in this city, and thereby wipe out the disgrace which has been brought upon the State by thus neglecting those who have already proved their patriotism by deeds instead of words.

On the question, Will the House agree to the preamble and resolution?

Mr. SMITH (Chester) moved to strike out all after the word "city."

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. MEYERS (Bedford) moved further to amend by striking out all after the word "whereas," in the preamble, and inserting the following:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of members of this House that the accommodations at Camp Curtin, for the reception of soldiers now returning from the field, are insufficient and of a nature calculated to produce discomfort to, and generate disease among the troops; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inquire into the condition of Camp Curtin, to ascertain the nature of the arrangements made by the Executive department for the reception and accommodation of troops returning from the seat of war, and report the result of their inquiries to this House at as early a day as possible.

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment? the yeas were 86, nays none.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, seconded by Mr. REX, for the purpose of having a full vote on the question, and that Mr. WATSON (Phila.) should be obliged to vote, he having dodged the question, moved a call of the House, which was not agreed to, 38 Democrats voting in favor, and 45 Abolitionists against it.—*Patriot & Union.*

Consolation for the Miserables.

ONE TO SIX.

There is no disease either infectious, malarious, epidemic, scrofulous, climatic, acute or inflammatory, but that ONE TO SIX bottles or boxes of Dr. Radway's Remedies will give to the patient satisfactory evidence of cure; and any advertised remedy that fails to do the same is unworthy of public confidence, and its use should henceforth be discontinued

AT ONCE.

Let the patient, suffering with pain, either internal or external, use Radway's Ready Relief, no matter what may be the cause, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back, Chills and Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bilious Cholic, or if Cramps, Spasms, Burns or Scalds, Bruises, relief is immediately experienced, and a cure rapidly follows.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Are likewise quick and thorough in their influence in expelling disease from the system, for all diseases where it is essential to use purgative medicines, from one dose to six boxes will effect a thorough cure. Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, are cured rapidly; they do not afford merely temporary relief, but effect a thorough cure. No piles or tenesmus, wrenching pains or hard straining follows their use.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP,

Called Renovating Resolvent, cures the worst skin diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Sore Heads, and Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blotches, &c., by the use of from one to six bottles.

—DIED—

BENEDICT.—On the 27th ult., Mrs. B. C. Benedict, wife of Rev. F. Benedict, aged 29 years, one month and 15 days.

With what force does the declaration of the Bible that "we all do fade as a leaf," come to us, when we witness the death of one, who a short time ago, bid fair for a long and useful life. But *her* work on earth was done—God has only put forth his hand and taken a plant of his planting from the garden of his grace here—the church—to the Paradise above.—During a lingering sickness of some months, Jesus became "precious" to her because she "believed." Mrs. Benedict was known, respected and beloved by many of this community; by the poor will she especially be missed—she was given to acts of charity, and her deeds of kindness will live though she is dead. She died in peace, and we laid her to rest with the hope of a blessed immortality. She leaves a fragile little flower to bloom amid the direst sands of this life, whilst she has gone to be with those whom her Savior had taken from her side here, to the Kingdom above. Her husband, aged mother and friends need not mourn as those that have no hope. And may the God of all grace be their consolation.

December 28, Joseph Brinkey, aged 45 years.
January 10, Charles H. Brinkey, aged 8 years.
January 16, Emma C. Brinkey, aged 14 years.
January 21, Lewis S. Brinkey, aged 10 years.
January 25, Mary A. Brinkey, aged 12 years, all of Typhoid fever and one family.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer at public sale on SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, inst, my farm, situated one mile north of the borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, Jonathan Diehl, John Weisel and Sam'l Carney, containing *NINETY TWO ACRES.*

The improvements are a good log house and log barn, there is a well of good water and an excellent orchard near the house. The soil is a superior gravelly limestone, equal to the Chestnut Ridge land. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Terms made known on day of sale.

FRANCIS C. REAMER.

February 5, 1864.

Notice to the Heirs of John McIlnay, Dec'd.

The heirs of the estate of John McIlnay, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, on or before the first day of April, 1864, and receive the portion due each heir from said estate, as I am now prepared to pay said heirs.

JOSEPH McILNAY, Ex'r.
Feb. 5, 1864, of John McIlnay, dec'd.

STRAY CALF.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, about the middle of August last, a red and white spotted calf, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

OWEN McGIRR.

February 5, 1864—3t

DYSPEPSIA.

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDER OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO.☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,

No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 & 608 Market St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND, MANAGER.

THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business, and is in close proximity to all the respective places of amusement, which makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure, and the manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for such as may favor the Hotel with their patronage.

The terms have not been advanced, but still remain at the old figure of $1.50 *per day.*

January 15, 1864—3m

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Cook, Leonard May and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Miller.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing 16 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Tilman Northcraft and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavender.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 168 acres and 52 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story double log house, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of A. Blair, John Deffaugh's heirs and Tho's. Growden, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Blair.

ALSO—A tract of land in East Providence Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, John and Samuel Grove, Joseph Snowberger and Valentine Wertz containing seventy-eight acres and five perches, more or les, surveyed on a warrant to Joseph W. Tate, May 16, 1854.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining the above described tract and lands of John and Samuel Grove, Adam Hinish, the heirs of Philip Fisher and others, containing one hundred and ten acres and fifteen perches, more or less surveyed on a warrant to Allen Ritchey, dated January 6, 1843, and taken in execution as the property of David Richey.

ALSO All the rights, title and interest of William Figard, in and to one tract of coal land, containing sixty acres more or less, about fifteen acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Deveraux & Co., J. A. Lane's heir and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford County, Penn, and taken in execution as the property of William Figard.

ALSO—One tract of land containing Seventy eight acres, more or less, about forty acres cleared and under fence, with a store and a half log house, and log Stable thereon erected. adjoining lands of Wm. Wertz, Christain Carn, Jacob Beard, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 15. Sheriff.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and will present them to the next Court of Quarter Sessions for allowance or rejection, to be held at Bedford on the 8th day of February, 1864:

Mary Jane Stuckey,	Clearville, Monroe tp.
Jeremiah Crowley,	Stafford, Broad Top,
Isaac S. Grove,	Bloody Run borough,
S. R. Bottomfield,	" "
D. & M. Ott,	" "
John P. Weaverling,	" "
James L. Prince,	Saxton, Liberty tp.
Aaron W. Reed,	South Woodberry,
P. H. Mitchell,	Saxton, Liberty tp.
Frederick Berkheimer,	St. Clairsville.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

January 15, 1864.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Weimer D. Reininger, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Reininger, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of John Ritchey, late of Providence township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Householder, Esq., and John Manspeaker, adm'rs of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The supplemental or final account of James Allison, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Hammer, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The partial account of James Mattingly, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The Final account of Levi Ritchey, administrator of the estate of George Ritchey, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of Henry Kauffman, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of J. F. J. Oster, executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Miller, late of Schellsburg borough, dec'd.

The final account of Jeremiah Baughman, one of the administrators of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Teeter, administrator of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter and George Zimmers, executors of the last will, &c., of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, deceased, who was administrator of the estate of Jacob R. Zimmers, late of said township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mary Gordon, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Bedford, Jan. 15.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

A fresh supply of WOOLLEN HOODS and PLAID SHAWLS, just received and for sale at

Jan. 29 CHEAP CORNER.

Estate of Thomas L. Growden, dec'd.

The undersigned living in Cumberland Valley tp., having been appointed administrator of Thomas L. Growden, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GROWDEN,

Jan. 29—6t Adm'r.

LADIES.

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS,
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS,
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,

SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,

INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING

or other unpleasant symptoms. These are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILLS
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILLS,
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease,	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,	Dimness of Sight,	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown'ss of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——r's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,

At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.

Bedford, January 29, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodberry township, on the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB B. FURRY,

January 29, 1864—6t Adm'r.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors will meet at the Poor House, on Monday the first day of February next, to examine and settle the claims against the Poor House Mill. All persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

By order of the Board.

T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. CARN, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.

Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies.
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, *to keep warm.*

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

Atlantic, Œlla, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Bed Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.

CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

at small profits.

SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,

all colors and very cheap.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral BOOTS AND SHOES,

good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.

CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,

Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.

SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*

Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils.
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress *TOBACCO.*

Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—CASH, except by special agreement.

Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1863.

A. J. SANSOM, ESQ.,

TREASURER OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

In account with said county from the 5th day of January, 1863, until the 4th day of January, 1864.

TREASURER,	DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement	$2,639 49
From Solomon Steel Hopewell tp., 1858	75 60
From J. S. Brumbaugh S. Woodberry 1860	170 89
From R. D. Barclay Bedford borough 1861	40 95
From S. Defibaugh Bedford township "	25 28
From F. Hildebrandt Juniata "	100 00
From John Pennell Monroe "	3 79
From John Aldstadt St. Clair "	8 54
From Thomas M. Lynch Bedford bor. 1862	419 67
From Wm. Phillips Bedford township "	776 30
From Thomas Price Broad Top "	260 35
From John A. Gump Bloody Run bor. "	20 59
From Philip Hardman Cumb'd Valley "	523 02
From Martin L. Hetrick Colerain "	418 60
From Jonathan Hyde Harrison "	89 77
From Solomon Steel Hopewell "	184 75
From Casper Stroup Juniata "	294 40
From William Cook Londonderry "	40 15
From Daniel Stoler Liberty "	134 37
From Baltzer Fletcher Monroe "	247 00
From John Wayde Napier "	300 00
From D. A. T. Black East Providence "	906 00
From John Riley West Providence "	45 43
From Samuel Corl Schellsburg bor. "	47 97
From John Robison Southampton "	103 21
From Nicholas Koons Snake Spring "	150 07
From John Feaster St. Clair "	425 80
From Francis Beard Union "	382 47
From J. R. Durborrow M. Woodberry "	200 00
From Samuel Working S. Woodberry "	431 00
From Peter Ewalt Schellsburg bor. 1863	32 00
From Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor. "	185 00
From David Sparks W. Providence tp. "	200 65
From Hezekiah May Harrison "	28 00
From L. N. Fyan Juniata "	150 00
From Thos Fisher Cumb'd Valley "	275 00
From Nicholas Koons Snake Spring "	150 00
From Herbert Shoemaker Colerain "	281 00
From D. A. T. Black East Providence "	100 00
From Jacob Carpenter Londonderry "	100 00
From John C. Figard Broad Top "	70 00
From Aaron Reed South Woodberry "	137 23
From John Mors Southampton "	100 00
From John W. Crisman St. Clair "	174 48
From Peter Winegardner Napier "	300 00
From Alfred Entriken Liberty "	295 74
From Baltzer Fletcher Monroe "	200 00
From Wm. M. Pearson M. Woodberry "	667 40
From W. P. Schell per order Commissioners	65 03
Commonwealth vs. E. B. Trout	57 11
Jury fund and costs in same	36 01
	$12,462 01

TREASURER,	CR.
Amount paid Grand Jurors	$464 08
Amount paid Petit Jurors	830 67
Paid Commissioner Feightner	106 50
do Shoemaker	101 50
do Crisman	119 50
do Roades	31 50
B. F. Meyers printing	269 80
J. R. Durborrow printing	142 25
Alonzo Robins Tipstave	10 50
Joshua Mower do	22 50
Levi Agnew Court crier	56 00
do Cleaning Court House, &c.,	47 00
J. G. Fisher salary as Clerk to Comm'rs	180 00
do attending bridge sale, &c.,	12 00
do making out duplicates, &c.,	20 00
do Stationery, &c.,	13 35
Assessors returns, attending elections, &c.,	428 98
Road viewers	122 75
Damages on road views	37 00
A. J. Henderson filling up jail yard	36 00
Baughman, Gump & Co cast window shutters	97 50
Repairs to public buildings	36 29
W. Foster State road under act of Assembly	57 75
Building bridge in Harrison township	166 00
Assessors making septennial enumeration	169 00
Uncurrent money in hands of Treasurer	16 00
Constables returns	57 78
Services as Constables	210 61
Boarding prisoners at western penitentiary	12 98
J. G. Fisher making and distributing duplicates	54 80
do preparing books and copying septennial enumeration	35 00
J. J. Cessna cost in Commonwealth cases	1088 92
do boarding prisoners	481 40
G. H. Spang cost in Commonwealth cases	10 05
Hugh Moore Commonwealth vs. C. Naugle	15 25
Harrison Boggs Commonwealth vs. Boggs	17 90
John Major, Esq., discharged cases	3 79
J. W. Lingenfelter Comm. vs. J. A. Boone	52 02
John Palmer Comm. vs. Templeton	25 00
H. Nicodemus Commonwealth cases	23 25
Jacob Walter do do	5 80
P. F. Lehman do do	5 80
Milton Spidle do do	18 87
S. H. Tate Prothonotarys fees	76 75
A. B. Bunn do do	191 25
John Brice interest on borrowed money	300 00
John Sill do do do	120 00
Elizabeth Rea money and interest in full	59 50
C. Merwine cutting wood for Court House	51 50
Expenses for holding spring elections	213 02
Michael Naugle for removing public doc.	3 00
A. E. Dibert building bridge at Hughes	200 00
Wm. S. Haven for dockets for Prothonotary	43 75
J. W. Lingenfelter late edition Purdon's digest	5 00
J. Mengel for keeping jury in Bowlard case	15 00
J. Morrison arresting prisoner	39 43
J. A. Hende.	11 47
A. J. Sansom cost of deeds on unseated lands	21 05
Jos. Chamberlain arresting horse thief	21 38
B. F. Harry for Stationery	296 97
Expenses for holding General Election	9 00
H. Nicodemus swearing in assessors	70 09
W. S. Fluke costs in Commonwealth cases	13 00
John Border hobbling prisoners, &c.,	28 00
Mary Morris scrubbing offices, &c.,	5 00
John G. Fisher Purdon's digest	3 00
John Mock attending juries	4 00
Wm. Bonnell attending juries	3 00
Wm. Sparks attending jury	3 00
John Cavender do	4 00
Samuel A. Carmack do	4 00
M. L. Hetrick do	3 00
John Mock do	3 00
Charles Koontz do	3 00
George S. Yeager do	6 00
Jos. C. Miller do	3 00
John Mock do	26 18
To amount paid talesmen	13 06
Geo. Blymire & Son goods furnished C. House	9 57
H. Reamer Stationery	10 00
Joshua Mower repairing bridge	174 88
John J. Cessna for boarding criminals	88 54
Amount overpaid by collecters	49 62
Edward Huffman for wood for Court House	11 50
A. J. Sansom for wood for jail	25 91
Miscellaneous checks	70 00
Amount paid Auditors and Clerk	3 00
A. K. Agnew attending Court room	10 00
A. J. Sansom postage and Stationery	300 00
Treasurer's salary	5 00
Attorney for filing this report	297 04
Fox and wild cat scalps	
	$8,647 29
Charges $12,462 01	
Credits 8,647 29	
Balance due county $3,814 71	

Statement of Moneys due and owing to Bedford County.

Jacob A. Nicodemus M. Woodberry	1854	78 23	
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90	
Lemuel Evans do	1858	227 08	
John C. Morgart Cumb'd Valley	"	109 24	
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	99 26	
Jacob Nicodemus Woodberry	"	102 27	
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	4 70	
George Roades Liberty	"	36 53	
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	7 86	
Jacob S. Brumbaugh Woodberry	"	26 61	
Simon Stuckey Colerain	1860	77 28	
Abraham Croyle Union	"	278 78	
R. D. Barclay Bedford borough	1861	233 81	
Wm. Bonnell Londonderry tp.	"	46 64	
Fred. Hildebrandt Juniata	"	102 66	
John Aldstadt St. Clair	"	89 75	
Hezekiah Barxman Southampton	"	177 31	
Rudolph Hoover M. Woodberry	"	59 79	
Thos. M. Lynch Bedford borough	1862	370 20	
Wm. Phillips Bedford township	"	46 54	
Philip Herdman Cumb'd Valley	"	85 55	
Martin L. Hetrick Colerain	"	283 71	
Jonathan Hide Harrison	"	172 43	
Casper Stroup Juniata	"	186 68	
Wm. Coon Londonderry	"	246 75	
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	77 93	
John Wayde Napier	"	492 66	
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	64 83	
John Feaster St. Clair	"	134 24	
Francis Beard Union	"	290 16	
J. R. Durborrow M. Woodberry	"	467 57	
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	354 58	
H. Nicodemus Bedford borough	1863	994 15	
Jacob D. Fetter Bedford township	"	1503 72	
Peter Ewalt Schellsburg borough	"	138 90	
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor.	"	66 04	
David Sparks West Providence tp.	"	99 49	
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	307 55	
L. N. Fyan Juniata	"	483 68	
Thomas Fisher Cumb'd Valley	"	622 47	
Nicholas Koons Snake Spring	"	470 90	
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	"	652 47	
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	374 01	
Jacob Carpenter Londonderry	"	450 44	
George Beegle Union	"	766 09	
James E. Kay Hopewell	"	457 76	
John C. Figart Broad Top	"	542 35	
Aaron Reed South Woodberry	"	1287 37	
John Mors Southampton	"	440 72	
John W. Crisman St. Clair	"	905 76	
Peter Winegardner Napier	"	687 97	
Alfred Entriken Liberty	"	134 50	
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	428 82	
Wm. M. Pearson Middle Woodberry	"	1008 01	
		$18,039 84	

NOTE.—On some of the amounts from collectors interest is due, and from some exonerations and commissions are to be deducted.

Statement of moneys due and owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill - - - - -	$2000 00
To John Brice - - - - -	5000 00
Total	$7000 00
There is now in the Treasury, subject to the order of the Commissioners	$3814 71

BOUNTY FUND.

A. J. SANSOM, ESQ., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from the 5th day of January, 1863, until the 4th day of Jan., 1864.

TREASURER.	DR.
Received from N. Koons Snake Spring	$513 25
Thomas Fisher Cumb'd. Valley	750 00
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor.	205 00
W. M. Pearson M. Woodberry	1048 52
L. N. Fyan Juniata	450 00
Aaron Reed S. Woodberry	1426 60
John Mors Southampton	510 00
A. Entriken Liberty	295 00
Peter Ewalt Schellsburg borough	105 00
H. Nicodemus Bedford borough	994 15
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	840 00
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	350 00
John C. Figart Broad Top	250 00
George Beegle Union	721 00
David Sparks West Providence	328 00
Jacob Carpenter Londonderry	450 00
John W. Crisman St. Clair	954 00
Peter Winegardner Napier	700 00
Hezekiah May Harrison	100 00
D. A. T. Black East Providence	75 57
James E. Kay Hopewell	350 00
Jacob D. Fetter

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES HILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 15, 1863.

List of Causes,

Put down for trial at February Term, second Monday (8th day) 1864.

Keyser & Bittner	vs Jonathan Feightner
George W. Figard	" Thomas Haney
Daniel Walter	" A. Sill's committee
County of Fulton	" J. W. Tate, Esq. et al
David Stuckey	" Jacob Schnebley
Henry McDonald	" Alex'r McGrigor
Jacob Yont	" Fred'k Schnebley
Timothy Daley	" J. C. Campbell & Bro.
Thos. B. Keating	" Bedford R. R. Co.
Jordan, Eichelberger et al	" Diehl & Dibert
S. Beegle's ex'r et al	" John Stone
Sarah Fisher	" David Karns
Adam Harrier	" John Lafferty
Levi Putt	" J. Fockler's exec'x.
Andrew J. McCleary	" Nich. Lyons et al
John Johnson	" John Howsare
N. Crawley	" Law. Jamison
Wm. Fahner	" Wm. Overocker

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Bedford, January 15.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for February Term, 1864.

James Cessna, foreman, Josiah Ritchey, James Rollins, Daniel Diehl, Henry Cook, Henry Gates, David Rollins, Hugh Wilson, Simon Hershman, John I. Noble, Barnet Steckman, James Barefoot Samuel Boor, John C. Morgart William Crisman, John Border, Jacob Shafer, Henry Wertz, Simon Naus, Daniel Barley, Wm. Lysinger, Daniel Fletcher, Francis Beard, George Mardorff,

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

Richard Langdon, George Horn, Joseph Black, John Dasher, Peter Dewalt, Alfred Entrikin, Alex Holsinger, Elijah Shipley, Fred Beegle, John Robison, W. W. Lamburn, Levi Otto, Daniel Stone, Jackson Ripley, Abraham Weisel, Robert Ralston, M. L. Putt, William Kinsey, Jacob Koontz, Levi Hardinger, Martin Helsell, Herbert Blackburn, John Nycum (of John), Abr'm Dennison, John W. Hull, Jacob Adams, Samuel Whip, Thomas W. Horton, Jacob Yont, Joshua Shoemaker, James Fink, David Patterson, Jesse Conner, Wm. Rogers, Adam Haderman, John H. Rush, Wm. S. Beegle, Adam Geller, Jan. 15, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
January 8, 1864. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Charles Isensmith, late of Bloody Run, dec'd, all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WAGNER.
January 22, 1864.—6t.

SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LEY

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the same Court, on motion of G. R. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Baker, late of the town of Woodberry, deceased, to wit: Jacob Baker, Mary, intermarried with Abraham Keagy, I. Peter Baker, Elizabeth Baker, Daniel Baker, Mary Snider and Catharine Snider, children of Catharine Snider, who was an heir and is now deceased, and who was intermarried with Jacob Snider, and who have for their guardian John Snider, Henry Baker, Susannah Baker, Andrew Baker, Samuel Baker and Daniel Baker, children of John Baker, who was an heir and is now deceased, and who have for their guardian Paul Rhodes, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, eighth day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1863.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. [Jan. 29.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Longstreath late of Hopewell township, dec'd; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

C. W. ASHCOM,
January 22, 1864. Adm'r.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.
December 11, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe township, dec'd., by virtue of the direction and authority contained in said will, will sell at Public Sale, at the town of Clearville, in said township, Bedford County, on

Saturday the 6th day of February, next,

all the following valuable Real Estate to wit: All that certain Lot of ground in the said town of Clearville, adjoining lots of James Carnell, John Grove, David Evans and others, containing 6 acres and 31 perches; and having a two story frame Tavern House, (with kitchen attached,) a good frame stable, election house, and other out buildings thereon erected. TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter.—Deed to be made, hand money to be paid, and possession to be given on the first of April, 1864

JACOB BARKMAN, Ex'r.
January 8, 1864.

Last Notice to Collectors.

All Collectors of the several districts of Bedford county, who have not settled their duplicates up to the year 1863, are hereby notified that unless the same be done by February Court, they will be proceeded against without respect to persons, as the law directs. This is positively the last notice.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 18, 1863.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEw GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushels prime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

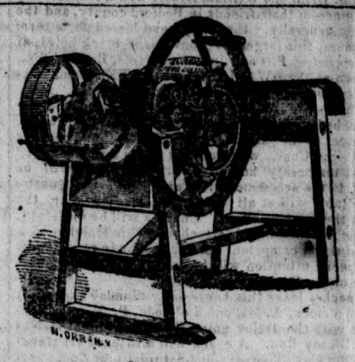
Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at
Nov. 27, 1863. FARQUHAR'S.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL NOW made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools,

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY, TABLE AND POCKET KNIVES; ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS, CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c., SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS; FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS, PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS; FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS, AND TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TOGETHER WITH PEGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Burley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 226 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

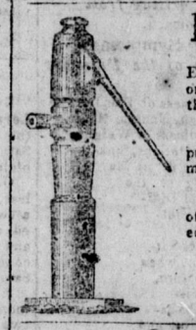
E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.
Bedford, May 8, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	*Magenta,*
Dark Blue,	*Maroon,*
Light Blue,	*Orange,*
French Blue,	*Pink,*
Claret Brown,	*Purple,*
Dark Brown,	*Royal Purple,*
Light Brown,	*Salmon,*
Snuff Brown,	*Scarlet,*
Crimson,	*Slate,*
Dark Drab,	*Solferino,*
Light Drab,	*Violet,*
Dark Green,	*Yellow.*
Light Green,	

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.
Bloody Run, June 19, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1863.